



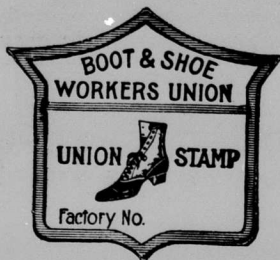
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 7, 1913

THE POWER OF LABOR.
WHY I READ A LABOR PAPER.
THE JOY OF LIFE.
PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

ADVERTISING

is the science of calling to the attention of the public the things they or you want.

Advertising tells who you are, where you are, and what you have to offer in the way of service or commodity.

The individual, firm, or corporation, engaged in a business where there is competition, failing to advertise, will never cause people to marvel at the success achieved.

If you have nothing to advertise, you might as well quit business. There is nothing in it for you.

Live business men advertise; dead ones never.

THE LABOR CLARION

reaches the people who buy. The other kind need not be reached.

Let us prove our statements by giving us a trial.

316 FOURTEENTH STREET

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A General Dry Goods Department Store in which quality of goods, fairness of price and courteous service

Are Paramount

Do your purchasing in one large store. Take advantage of the Charge Bureau, of the Post Office, of the Shoe Shining Booth, of the Rest Room, etc.—take advantage of

Hale's—the Progressive Store of the Pacific Coast

Market at Fifth
SAN FRANCISCO

LEAVE IT TO US!

IF you are going to give a Dance or a Masquerade Ball it will be to your advantage to see us about



printing your Advertising, Invitations, Tickets, and Souvenir Programs. IT'S OUR BUSINESS and we know how. Also let us take care of your orders for Badges, Lapel Buttons, Pennants, Banners, etc.

Commercial Printing of every description.



A largestock of Union Label Paper carried

W. N. BRUNT COMPANY

880 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
PHONE KEARNY 1966

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

No. 39

The Power of Labor

In an article in "The Progressive Thinker," Charles M. Sheldon points out what would happen to the world if the hands of those who perform the manual labor refused to perform their functions. The article is too lengthy to publish, but we herein give enough to furnish the reader with an idea of the story:

The world will never forget the great catastrophe of 1913. By the side of it, the losses by fire, earthquake, plague, and battle in all the centuries fade into mere incidents. The recovery from this overwhelming disaster took years of patient and painful labor, but perhaps the lessons it taught will be worth all the tragedy that is now passed into the world's greatest chapter of loss.

It began in an absolutely obscure and unknown man who was shoveling coal into a furnace which supplied power for a machine shop in New York.

The man complained, one night after work, of a strange feeling in his hands. It was not pain nor numbness, but an inability to open and shut his fingers. When he went to his place of work the next morning he found that he could not pick up his shovel. He was promptly discharged and another man was doing his work before he was out of the shop.

The man afflicted with the trouble went home and told his wife. She could not see any signs of trouble and scolded him for being lazy. But before night she herself was complaining of the same inability to open and shut her fingers or use her hands in housework. These people were too poor to hire a servant and the wife did all the work of cooking, washing and general house labor.

The disease spread throughout New York and the hands of all the workers were made useless.

Twenty-four hours went by, and the third day after the furnace man had found himself unable to pick up his shovel all New York papers were giving whole pages of accounts of the new and astounding disease, if disease was the right word to use. Every paper in the city was hysterical over it. For once every daily was characterized as a red-ink shriek of mingled sensationalism and anger combined. One of the New York dailies contained a front editorial in letters an inch long demanding that Congress suspend all other business and that the powers of the entire nation be centered upon some solution for what promised to be, if something did not stop it, the greatest human tragedy since the world began.

In the first place, not a single daily paper in the city was fully printed. The "Times" appeared with four pages, and not a line of foreign news. The "Tribune" had an issue of three pages and a half. Subscribers who secured copies looked in dazed wonder at the blank spaces. The "Sun" had started with an issue that looked like a cheap weekly, but the net result was two pages of printed matter, nearly every line of it a hysterical account of the catastrophe.

But the papers were only an item that third day of the hand failure. The civilization of ages was beginning to come to a standstill. Before night of that day not a wheel was turning on the elevated, in the subway or on the surface railroads. Not an elevator was running, except with rare exception, in any of the skyscrapers or hotels. Ocean steamers lay still at the docks. Others that had been overdue could be seen tossing curiously about all over the harbor. The ferryboats were either still in their slips, or floating helpless on the river. Automobiles and carriages presented the same curious picture in Broadway and throughout all the streets. Some were standing perfectly still across the car tracks. Others were being driven by men who bore on their faces marks of a white terror that before the week was over was the most vivid thing that stood out clear to the bewildered consciousness of the multitude.

For when the next twenty-four hours had passed, men and women of all ranks of life realized that the common, dirty human hand of every-day toil had ceased to do its work.

Weeks after, when the regular work of the world had been resumed, certain facts were made clear, among them the following:

The strange disease, for which no name was ever found, affected only the hands of men and women who were engaged in what may roughly be called common labor, i. e., labor for which day's wages is paid, or labor which was daily handling tools. It may interest our readers who have only heard of the great catastrophe to see a list of those who were afflicted all over the world. It must be remembered that the disease did not impair any other faculty or organ of the body.

These were not hospital cases. The hands simply ceased work. They could no longer hold tools or do the common task required of the hand.

The people generally affected all over the world were:

Stokers; servants in hotels and private houses; railroad firemen and furnace men; farmers; elevator men; men in machine shops; newspaper men in the machinery part of the press work; cooks and their helpers; drivers of trucks, carriages and automobiles; servant men and women in every department of labor; men engaged in sewer and street construction; carpenters and sailors; firemen; garbage handlers; and in general all men and women whose living was made by doing the dirty, dangerous or common work of the world which simply calls for physical labor and the hourly use of the human hand.

It was noted afterwards that men and women who lived without using their hands as the first means of a living were exempt from the strange disease.

Ministers, newspaper editors, authors, singers, lawyers, business men, financiers, magnates, Wall street brokers, speculators, politicians, actors, and society leaders were immune.

But before another twenty-four hours of that eventful week the most astonishing sights were witnessed in New York and all over the world.

The rich people in the big houses on Fifth avenue were trying to cook their own meals and make their own beds and scrub their own floors. Libraries of interesting books could be written about their tragic attempts to take care of their own bodies. Not a servant could be found who could use his hands to cook, drive, dress or care for these people. Men who had not blacked their own boots for years at first made the attempt, but before the work was over the tragedy about them made them forget and ignore all such superfluities of living. For New York was dropping down into literal ruin. There was no one any longer to run the machinery that brought light, heat, or power to the city. No one left to provide for the carrying off of garbage, sewage, or filth. No women to be found to scrub the floors of hotels at night. The churches were closed. The great hotels contained dazed, jostling, half-insane, richly dressed millionaires who were going mad for common bread, which could not be bought for any price.

The money kings of Broadway and the Stock Exchange members, presidents of banks and financiers held a great meeting out of doors in Central Park.

They were absolutely powerless to suggest a single remedy for the tragedy. The value of money was absolutely nil. One of the richest men in New York offered \$100,000,000 for a cook to come to his house and start a fire in a little coal stove and bake a loaf of bread. The richest man offered to do it for \$200,000,000 if the other would make five cents' worth of fresh yeast, and the man was unable to find a single hand in New York that was able to bring forth the materials for such a ferment.

This was at the close of the fifth day, when New York began to be aware that it was starving to death.

Food, fresh food, of any sort was not to be obtained at any price. Those human hands that ordinarily worked so incessantly and unknown to bring food luxuries to the leisure and pampered and the idle class, and common food to the poor as well, failed to produce food of any sort.

Civilization was dying. And all on account of a failure to the part of common human hands to open and shut their fingers and handle tools of labor and bear back and forth burdens. And there was no plague. No pestilence. No famine. No war. The men and women affected, for the most part plain, common, unknown people, were not suffering any pain and were not in need of hospital attendance. They walked the streets with the rest of the multitudes that swarmed there, driven from their homes for lack of light and heat and comfort, out of houses and hotels that were with bewildering rapidity becoming uninhabitable on account of absolute neglect, the neglect that followed the inability of the common hand to do its common work.

How long did you say? Just one week! One short week of the world's civilization, the scarred, roughed, coarse, wrinkled, hard, broken-nailed, dirty hands of the world's unknown and often despised hands held no tools, performed no day's work. And, oh, for the losses, the frightful ruins, the desolation and world-wide tragedy of that short week!

WHY I READ A LABOR PAPER.

By William Nat Friend.

The expanding usefulness of the labor press of the nation interests me keenly. If it has been a voice of struggle it is also become a voice of commanding rugged common sense. Industrial democracy's best token and asset is its hard-fisted thinking journalism.

Some people do not know that there is such a medium of conserving and promulgating the program and thought of the working people. Some people imagine that the labor paper is a wild, lurid sheet, instigator of nameless prejudices in a technical vernacular almost foreign to the common tongue. In fact some people do not know or stop to think who are the real people.

The long advertised fact in religious periodicals that Charles Stelzle speaks weekly to three million industrial readers through his syndicate letters in the labor press, and which church people also read and approve, has done much to open the eyes of the public to the probable sanity and service of this class-arm of general publicity.

I have come to read the labor paper not simply to get the view of another class, not merely for sociological development, but for its own sake. I like its democratic manner of editorial speech. I like its commonality. I like its poetry and verse. I like its funny column, its effort to cater to the general mental interest of the average reader. I like its clippings and even its well chosen "boiler plate."

I like to think in the same way that three million other good stalwart countrymen of mine are turning over in their minds the current facts and issues of the day.

One thing that made Green's "Shorter History of the English People" revolutionary and famous was the fact that it marked out a new way of looking at history—from the viewpoint of the people rather than of the king. I like to read the "round-the-world" page of the labor paper because specially there do I get at the startling sensations of the hour (as in New York, London or Berlin, the Balkans, the Orient, South Africa or France), through the current interpretation of the industrial mind.

It is most wholesome, nourishing, illuminating, democratizing, real to know the world through such sight and sound and color. It is not morbid slumming in the underworld. It is not walking in dreamland with beautiful princesses who fade by morning. It is not the distortion of accidental preferment. It is the world through the eyes of just plain, hard-headed, common-sense intelligent folks, and the sooner we all come to it for our own the sooner shall we all get at the bottom-facts of human religion, science and economics.

JANITORS' PROTECTIVE UNION.

Halls fair to Janitor's Union: Auditorium, Page and Fillmore Streets; Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero Streets; Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp Street; Dreamland Skating Rink, Steiner Street; Druids Temple, 44 Page Street; Eagles' Hall, Golden Gate Ave. and Hyde Street; German House, Polk and Turk Streets; Golden Gate Commandery, 2137 Sutter Street; Knights of Columbus, 150 Golden Gate Ave.; Moose Hall, Jones Street; Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight Street; Native Sons of the Golden West Hall, 430 Mason Street; Pavilion Rink, Sutter and Pierce Streets; Pythian Castle, Valencia and McCoppin Streets; Polito Hall, 16th Street between Guerrero and Dolores Streets; Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission Streets; Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Avenue; San Francisco Labor Council, 316 Fourteenth Street; San Francisco Turner Hall, 2466 Sutter Street; Turn Verein Hall, 18th and Lapidge Streets.

For further information phone Market 5242 or Market 5144, Secretary's. Ask for Janitor's card.

DEPARTING OFFICER HONORED.

Thos. F. Flaherty, recently elected to the office of secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, was the honored guest at a farewell banquet given him by his fellow workers in the San Francisco postoffice. Mr. Flaherty has been prominent locally in the affairs of the postal employees, occupying for the past three years the position of secretary of the Post Office Clerks' Union. His new position requires a permanent residence in Washington, D. C.

As secretary-treasurer of the national federation, Mr. Flaherty will look after the legislative needs of the postal clerks. He will appear before the House and the Senate committees on post roads, when the postal appropriation bill is under discussion, to plead for remedial legislation affecting the clerks and carriers. A particular effort will be made next session of Congress to secure a higher salary classification for postal employees and a lessening of night work.

Mr. Flaherty was presented with a handsome hand grip as a token from the membership of the San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union. Speakers at the banquet who extolled the past services of the departing official and predicted a brilliant success for him in his new field were Frank A. Haas, president of Local No. 2, Joseph H. Raymond, Chas. N. Brown, Andrew J. Gallagher, president of the Labor Council, Roland Roche and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following free public lectures, under the auspices of the School Department, will be given during November: Monday, November 10—Spring Valley School, Jackson, between Hyde and Larkin, "Historic New England," Rev. Alfred J. Case, Ph.D.; Wednesday, November 12—Yerba Buena School, Greenwich and Webster, "A Trip to Continental Europe," Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden; Friday, November 14—Monroe School, Excelsior and London, "Forest Conservation in California," Mr. L. G. Johnson, Deputy State Forester; Monday, November 17—James Lick School, Twenty-fifth and Noe, "The Exceptional Child," Dr. Ernest B. Hoag, Children's Department, Stanford University Medical School; Wednesday, November 19—Madison School, Clay near Cherry, "Pilgrim Fathers of Today," Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Ph.D.; Thursday, November 20—Mission High School, Dolores and Eighteenth, "The Influence of the Panama Canal on the Industrial Development of California," Mr. Francis J. Heney; Friday, November 21, Jean Parker School, Broadway, near Mason, "Torino esua ultima esposizione (in Italian), Dr. R. Giorgio, University of Rome (second of a series arranged with the co-operation of the California Association of Romanic Language Teachers). Tuesday, November 25—Mission Grammar School, Mission, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, "Yellowstone National Park," Rev. H. H. Bell, D.D.

Lectures start promptly at 8 o'clock. Unaccompanied children not admitted. Suggestions may be sent to Milton E. Blanchard, supervisor of lectures, City Hall.

McMANIGAL LIBERATED.

Reports reaching this city from Los Angeles are to the effect that Ortie McManigal, tool of the Erectors' Association, has been given his liberty by District Attorney Fredericks. The story is to the effect that he was quietly taken from the county jail by a detective and given a start on his journey. The Los Angeles authorities refuse to discuss the case and endeavor to cover his whereabouts with mystery.

It is rumored he is well supplied with money and is to embark in business in the East.

There Are Two Classes of Men

Ordinary and Extraordinary. What Class Are You in? Extra Efforts Make Extraordinary Men. The Study of Law Will Not Only Fit You for a Paying Profession and a High Position in Life, but the Mental Training Involved Will Give You

EXTRA EFFICIENCY

In Any Line of Business. We Teach Law Without Taking Any Time From Your Vocation. Drop Us a Postal for Particulars.

Business Men's Law College

Mills Building.

Phone Douglas 5990.

SHOES**JUST RECEIVED**

Ten New Styles in Men's Shoes, from \$2.50 to \$6.00, in Gun Metal Calf, Patent Colt, and Box Calf, in Button and Lace, and Union Stamped.

Boys' Shoes.....from \$1.25 to \$3.50
Child's Shoes from.....50c to \$2.50

Eight Styles of Martha Washington Shoes for Ladies, for Street and House Wear.

Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Come and see us before buying, and be fitted by Expert Salesmen.

All our Shoes are Union Made and

bear the Union Stamp

Our Repair Work also bears the Union Stamp

W. BRUSKER SHOE CO.

3013-3015 SIXTEENTH STREET

Near Mission St.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Typewriting, Multigraphing

Only Union Public Stenographer in the State

Phones: Kearny 4997; J 1660

565 Pacific Building

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Locations in San Francisco
19 STOCKTON STREET
52 THIRD STREET
159 THIRD STREET
241 KEARNY STREET
14 EAST STREET
22 EAST STREET
249-251 MARKET STREET
ARGONAUT HOTEL CAFE
22-24 SIXTH STREET

Oakland
520 TWELFTH STREET
416 THIRTEENTH STREET
713 BROADWAY
1537 SAN PABLO AVENUE
1112 BROADWAY

"Well Established for Quality"

ALL UNION HOUSES

Meads

Restaurants
and Bakeries

VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

A Store of a Million Friends
Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
1049 MARKET ST. OFF. McALLISTER & JONES

PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS.

General conditions in the strike of the printing pressmen and assistants remain unchanged. The conferences held failed to result in an understanding because the employers insisted upon conditions which the strikers could not concede under any circumstances. The strike will, therefore be fought to a finish. What that finish will be there can be but little doubt. The employers, after scouring the country for more than three months, have utterly failed in their endeavors to get competent pressmen and there is not today in the Franklin Printing Trades Association a shop capable of turning out a decent job of printing. This fact absolutely can not be disputed. We have examined a number of pieces of work turned out by the struck shops, and as men of twenty years' printing experience we are compelled to say that in every instance the work was positively disgraceful.

In view of these facts the stand of the Franklin Printing Trades Association in this controversy must be pronounced the work of insane men. The employers are hopelessly beaten, with not one chance in a thousand to win, and sound judgment would dictate that an early adjustment of their differences with the unions should be reached. Every week of postponement drives work out of the city, some of which will remain away permanently. In this respect the employer will be the greater sufferer, because the wage worker can change his field of operations to other localities much more readily than can the employer and with much less inconvenience.

Contributions to the strike fund are being continued and there is no danger whatever that they will not be sufficient to maintain the strike indefinitely.

SOCIALISTIC COMBINATION A FAILURE.

Court Stenographer W. S. Johnson was appointed Wednesday by Judge Church after the day's testimony taking as referee to report an accounting in the Socialistic partnership case of Chase Dechant against W. O. and W. A. Phipps, M. D. Wood, C. L. and John Dechant, entered into on January 1, 1912, and ending on September 15th in a financial smash and pro rata division of money due to give each an equal pro rata on the basis of days of labor put in on partnership work.

The partnership was as brick, concrete and cement workers and was on original lines, suggestive of Socialistic equality. A written agreement was entered into but what has become of that paper no one knows, so there was not a little confusion at the trial as the partners attempted to give their understanding of the terms. However, the labor of the six men was the capital of the partnership and contracts were taken on the basis that each of the sextette should be compensated at the rate of \$6 a day at the least, and if a particular contract proved a financial loss the partners on any other job that had resulted in profit should turn in sufficient pro rata to make up the \$6 per diem for the workers on the unprofitable job.

This plan did not work out as expected in practical operation when the dissolution was agreed upon and a division was made on a basis of less than \$6 a day, even though several members planked down cash to make up the division on equal shares and others turned in their tools on a cash valuation for the same purpose. Chase Dechant claims he was compelled to pay "large sums of money" in payment of debts in excess of his share of the partnership obligations. —Fresno "Labor News."

Paraguay has valuable forest resources, the most important of which is quebracho, particularly rich in tannin.

ARGUMENT OF STATISTICS.

An arbitration board is taking testimony for the purpose of determining whether a portion of the employees of the Boston "L" railway are entitled to an increase in wages. This testimony in many instances is illuminating and bulwarks the contention that the "L" men should receive an increase in wages. Representatives of different trades have testified as to the increases in wages received during a certain period. An official of the local Carpenters' Union testified that the local organization, since 1898, had received an increase from \$15.12 to \$24.20 a week, with a 44-hour week instead of nine hours a day. It was also brought out that the bricklayers are now receiving \$28.50 as compared with \$20.16 in 1898. The hodcarriers are now receiving \$16.80 instead of \$12.15; the excavators, \$13.50 instead of \$10.50; the cement workers are receiving \$27.50 instead of \$13.50; the elevator constructors now are receiving \$26.40 instead of \$13.50, and their helpers \$17 instead of \$10. These increases have all been secured since 1898, and their hours have been decreased from nine and ten hours per day to eight. For the other trades similar testimony was adduced. Testimony offered by a member of the Typographical Union showed that there had been an increase since 1898 for the men employed in the book and job end of the business from \$15 to \$21 per week and their hours shortened from ten to eight. While there was no comparison as regards newspaper printers, there has been a substantial increase secured, the wages at present being 55 cents an hour for day men and 67 cents per hour for night men. An official of the cigar makers testified that the workmen on 5-cent cigars have received an increase from \$5 to \$10.50 per thousand since 1898, and that the makers of the higher-priced cigars have obtained about a 100 per cent increase during the period indicated. A painter in the employ of the "L" Company testified that he had been in the employ of the company for seventeen years and that his pay was \$15.30 a week, showing a wide discrepancy between the pay of the painters employed by the "L" Company and the Building Trades painters, although this particular painter cared for the best class of work around the general offices of the company. A woodworker testified that he had recently invented and constructed for the company an appliance for ringing in fares on cash registers in pay-as-you-enter cars. This woodworker stated that, according to the superintendent, this device would save the road thousands of dollars and was still being used. Whether asked whether he received anything from the company for this device, he replied: "No; not even a thank you. I am still working for 29 cents an hour." A number of other employees testified to similar conditions.

BLUNDERS IN PRINT.

Notice on door of residence: "Please knock the bell out of order."

Sign in a Chicago drug store: "Save your coupons and get an art plague free."

Advertisement of institution in South Dakota: "Maternity hospital. Female patients only."

Manitoba "Free Press," quoting Ralph Connor: "I who have never set foot outside my native shoes."

From a New York paper: "Emily was a queer girl, and so, for that matter, was her father."

A Western bank announces: "We make the interest of our depositors our interest."

Newspaper on deceased financier: "He is reputed to have made 6 million dollars in as many years."

Card of cleaning company: "Don't take the life out of your rugs by beating them. Let us do it in a more sanitary way."—Boston "Transcript."

THE JOY OF LIVING.

Nothing is more certain than that each generation longs for a reassurance as to the value and charm of life and is secretly afraid lest it lose its sense of the youth of the earth. This is doubtless one reason why it so passionately cherishes its poets and artists who have been able to explore for themselves and to reveal to others the perpetual springs of life's self-renewal.

And yet the average man cannot obtain this desired reassurance through literature, nor yet through glimpses of earth and sky. It can come to him only through the chance embodiment of joy and youth which life itself may throw in his way. It is doubtless true that for the mass of men the message is never so unchallenged and so invincible as when embodied in youth itself. One generation after another has depended upon its young to equip it with gaiety and enthusiasm to persuade it that living is a pleasure, until men everywhere have anxiously provided channels through which this wine of life might flow, and be preserved in their delight. The classical city promoted play with careful solicitude, building the theater and stadium as it built the market place and the temple. . . . Only in the modern city have men concluded that it is no longer necessary for the municipality to provide for the insatiable desire for play. In so far as they have acted upon this conclusion, they have entered upon a most difficult and dangerous experiment, and this at the very moment when the city has become distinctly industrial and daily labor is continually more and more monotonous and subdivided. We forget how new the modern city is and how short the span of time in which we have assumed that we can eliminate public provision for recreation.

A further difficulty lies in the fact that this industrialism has gathered together multitudes of eager young creatures from all quarters of the earth as a labor supply for the countless factories and workshops, upon which the present industrial city is based. Never before in civilization have such numbers of young girls been suddenly released from the protection of the home and permitted to walk unattended upon city streets and to work under alien roofs; for the first time they are being prized more for their labor power than for their innocence, their tender beauty, their ephemeral gaiety. Society cares more for the products they manufacture than for their immemorial ability to reaffirm the charm of existence. Never before have such numbers of young boys earned money independently of the family life, and felt themselves free to spend it as they choose in the midst of vice deliberately disguised as pleasure.

This stupid experiment of organizing work and failing to organize play has, of course, brought about a fine revenge. The love of pleasure will not be denied, and when it has turned into all sorts of malignant and vicious appetites, then we, the middle aged, grow quite distracted and resort to all sorts of restrictive measures. We even try to dam up the sweet fountain itself because we are affrighted by these neglected streams, but almost worse than the restrictive measures is our apparent belief that the city itself has no obligation in the matter, an assumption upon which the modern city turns over to commercialism practically all the provisions for public recreation.—Jane Addams, in La Follette's "Weekly."

Professor Beanbrough was jubilant.

"Ah, ha!" he cried, as he rested on the shovel. "Look what we have unearthed! I believe we have discovered the remains of some herbivorous amphibian of the order plesiosaurs!"

Farmer Sodbuster took a good look.

"Nope, you're wrong, prof," he said, "Them bones belonged to a hog I buried here two years ago last fall."—"Judge."

HIGH COST OF LIVING—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

By Richard Caverly.

The Source of Graft and Increased Prices. (No. 8.)

This nation has bestowed upon its railroads 155,273,560 acres of land, without receiving a penny in return. The idea of the railroads is that so fast as this property increased in value the railroads shall issue securities against it and increase rates to pay the increased interest charges on these always increasing securities.

The land of the people that Congress has bestowed upon private railroad enterprise, amounting to 242,614 square miles, is an area 33,784 square miles greater than the entire German Empire; 35,560 square miles greater than all of France; 94,959 square miles greater than all of Japan; 132,064 square miles greater than all of Italy. At the average price that most of the railroads have received for such of these lands as they have sold, the money value of the gift is more than one billion dollars and amounts to about one-ninth of the actual capitalization of all the railroads, with the water squeezed out.

All of these railroads are now keen for an increase of freight rates. In 1905 the outstanding bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad amounted to \$27,000,000. E. H. Harriman in the course of the dizzy maneuvers by which he built his colossal fortune, came to a point where he needed \$48,000,000 in a hurry. Having at that time control of the Chicago and Alton he increased its bonded indebtedness overnight from \$27,000,000 to \$75,366,918. It is to pay the interest charges on this gigantic grab and others like it that freight rates are to be increased and the cost of living increased as well.

Charles Edward Russel, in "Peterson's Magazine," August 1913, from which I have taken the above figures, says: "We shall get nothing but greater burden piled upon the bowed backs of the toilers, nothing but every evil social conditions made worse, nothing but future increase in the cost of living now crushing the vast majority of the population into lower depths of poverty."

"An increase of 18 per cent in transcontinental freight rates made in 1909 was found on investigation to have increased the cost of living to the people of California by \$10,000,000 a year."

Some Recommendations.

Gold is said to be an exception in nature, and for that reason has been called the natural money metal, and it is given a standard price above cost by law, which is denied to all other products. The price of gold does not fluctuate on account of the increase in the supply, because each ounce of the new supply may be coined into twenty dollars, which buys the gold, as well as other property. I remember the time when silver had a legal privilege, like gold now has, the Mexican silver dollar sold in San Francisco at a premium of three cents over the American gold dollar. If gold is able to buy itself at a fixed price with money it produces why may not cotton or wheat be given a similar privilege?

The coinage law which creates money from gold at a standard price does not change the fact that gold is produced from the earth like cotton or wheat and although gold has a fixed price, such price does not alter the risk or hazard of new production from new gold fields. The difference between cotton or wheat and gold is that the price of cotton or wheat may fall to absolute cost in favorable fields, while gold cannot fall below its highest cost of production. As over ninety per cent of the world exchanges are carried on without the use of gold, we think it would be an advantage to humanity to take the legal privilege away from gold, placing it on a par with silver. When the price of cotton falls from a 14 cent level to a 9 cent level, the producer wants to know why he is selected to bear

so heavy a burden, while the owners of gold are exempt from loss.

Everyone is interested in the cost of living, and most people are ready to believe without argument that the general rise of prices is an evil. Hence the very unusual attention that has been given in the public press to a scheme intended to stabilize prices which have been put forward by Professor Irving W. Fisher of Yale. Professor Fisher tersely characterizes his scheme as a plan for standardizing the dollar. He believes that if this were effected a stabilization of prices would result, and that this would have an appreciable influence on the average cost of living.

Under the existing conditions gold is the single commodity, the price of which does not fluctuate in the slightest degree from year to year and from decade to decade. Regardless of the abundance or scarcity of bullion, a dollar of legal tender always contains 25.8 grains of gold 7.10 fine. Yet gold is itself a merchantable commodity which may be mined at one period in far greater abundance than in another, and the production of which may on occasion be greatly cheapened by the discovery of new metallurgical methods.

Within comparatively recent years the introduction of the so-called cyanide process and other new methods has resulted in an enormously increased output of gold from ores that were not previously workable. In consequence the markets of the world have been flooded with gold and the actual value of that commodity in exchange for other commodities has decreased, although the fact that there has been no change in the legal dollar has tended to obscure the true conditions and has led to the more usual statement of the case from an obverse point of view—to the effect, namely, that the prices of commodities in general have risen.

The scientific principle which is now forcing its way into the taxation system of the civilized world is that the burden must be carried, not by productive industry, as at present, but by natural resources. The effect of this upon mining would be to stimulate the active operations of exploration, discovery and production, and to discourage the speculative holdings of unused mineral lands and all land as well. Like other States which are rich in mineral sources, California has great areas of valuable mineral land which are held tightly and are idle, undeveloped and unpopulated. This is not for the good of the State. As with speculative holdings everywhere under the present system, the taxes upon such lands are exceedingly small in proportion to their real market value.

Speculative holders of land which is not earning anything are extremely sensitive to taxation, and if this land is merely assessed properly, as directed by the present laws, the increase will cause many holders to bestir themselves and to utilize their properties in some way. Under the above principle the taxes now paid by operating mines would be greatly reduced. Taxes upon machinery, equipment, improvements or production would cease and only the one left would be upon the value of land they occupy.

The Remedy.

There are five forms of special privileges that should be abolished, in order to properly regulate prices and restore prosperity to all the people.

1. The franchise privilege.
2. The privilege of land monopoly.
3. Patent monopoly privilege.
4. Bank or credit privilege.
5. The protective tariff privilege.

The remedy for the first is to abolish private ownership of public utilities such as the railways, telegraph and telephone lines, gas and water works.

For the second, to exempt every thing that man produces from taxation; tax land values for city,

UNION PRINTING AT SAVING PRICES

It's not necessary to pay high, exorbitant prices when you want union printing. We furnish first-class union work for unions, lodges, business or mail order men at a great reduction in price. We sell choicest Bond letterheads for \$2.50 per 1000 (the \$4.50 kind); 5000 for \$9.00; business cards and envelopes, \$1.75 per 1000 (the \$3.00 kind); 5000 for \$7.00. Let us quote you prices on your requirements for your next Picnic, Ball, Social or Entertainment. We can save you money.

PROGRESS PRINTING CO.

"Honest Value Printers"

228 SIXTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Children's Account

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



AT JOHNSON'S

2558 MISSION ST.

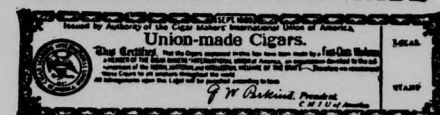
HENRY B. LISTER

LAWYER

Practicing in all Courts
State and Federal
PHONES
Douglas 1415; Home J 1855
Residence Phone Sunset 1605

NOTARY PUBLIC
Member of Local No. 59, I. U. S. E.
805 Pacific Building
SAN FRANCISCO

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

county, State and national purposes, so as to take all the increased increment of land for public use. This would restore the land to the people and exempt all man produced wealth from taxation, prices would fall to a natural level.

The third, the right of the inventor to the full reward due him from society for his invention. At present he often gets nothing and the public often get nothing, and the people go without benefits because of the suppression of valuable inventions by corporations and others. If we abolish monopolistic ownership of patents and allow everyone to manufacture any patent device by payment of a royalty to the inventor, royalty to be regulated by patent commissioners.

Fourth, the government to have full control of all the banks in the country, thus taking the control of credit from private hands.

Finally, all forms of indirect taxation to be abolished, such as the tariff, internal revenue taxes and license tax, because the effect of such taxation is to farm out the collection of taxes to individuals or corporations.

PIKE'S PEAK NOT SINKING.

Denver dispatches stating that recent government surveys show that Pike's Peak has sunk 39 feet in the last three years are easily explained. Somebody has simply been comparing the exact altitude of the mountain, recently determined by the United States Geological Survey as 14,109 feet, with old railroad or barometer figures of elevation. As a matter of fact, to have come within 40 feet of the actual elevation shows a good job of surveying for the early days when Indians were plentiful and instruments poor, for, after all, there is no royal road of determining the altitude of any point. It has to be done today just as it had 100 or 1000 years ago, by a series of sights from the ocean shore. To obtain the elevation of Pike's Peak means that surveyors have to run levels all the way from the Atlantic Ocean, or the Pacific, to the top of the mountain. Thousands of sights had to be made. Of course, when the Geological Survey about five years ago established the exact elevation of Pike's Peak the engineers did not start at the sea level; they took the nearest point to the peak which had previously determined by former level surveys.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

The concessions at the exposition are beyond doubt the finest ever gathered together at one place and at one time. From the number of applications for concession privileges now received it is known that the concessions will entail an expenditure for installation in the neighborhood of twelve million dollars. More than 175 great conventions and congresses, many of international scope and importance, have already voted to meet in San Francisco in 1915. This number will undoubtedly be tremendously increased as many of the conventions do not select the city until the year 1915. A series of great musical festivals, of international sports competitions, athletics in all forms are assured. The live stock exhibit at the exposition will be without precedent in the history of this country. A review of the scope and progress of all departments of the exposition reveals that construction, the preparation of exhibits, the preparation of an international program of events upon a scale which in comprehensiveness will have no parallel, are further advanced than in the case of any great American exposition sixteen months before the formal opening day.

No man gets ready for an emergency in a moment. What he is in an emergency is determined by what he has regularly been doing for a long time.—Edward I. Bosworth.

SEATTLE'S ELECTRIC PLANT.

The Largest in the United States.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Seattle may justly boast of possessing the largest municipal electric plant in the United States, with an income greater than any similar American municipal undertaking. The vote of its people last year, approving of the purchase of the Lake Cushman and White River power sites will enable that city soon to operate one of the greatest electric plants in the world. It will furnish at cost 215,000 horse-power for the lighting of the city and its homes, and the operation of its manufacturing industries, thus insuring the commercial supremacy of that place.

From the beginning of the city in 1869 its charter has provided for municipal lighting. In 1902 the voters approved of a bond issue for that purpose, and in two years the plant was in operation. The private company was charging 20 cents per kilowatt for residence lighting. Immediately the city commenced to build its plant this rate was reduced to 12 cents.

The city commenced supplying current for eight and a half cents; in 1911 reduced its charge to seven cents, and last year to six cents. The company has been forced to follow the city in these reductions. As a result of municipal ownership, the people of Seattle are paying today but one dollar for the same quantity of electricity that they had to pay three dollars for to the private company.

The city plant has also established a rate of three cents for cooking, washing, sewing, ironing and other domestic appliances. The people of Seattle, through municipal ownership, are furnished the great modern convenience—electricity—for all purposes in the homes at such a low cost as will permit its use by every one.

There are over 800 arc and more than 5000 other electric lamps in the municipal street lighting system. The cluster lights alone illuminate more than twenty-five miles of streets. The company formerly furnished 213 arcs at \$66 per year, and 1891 other lights at \$15. The municipal plant gets \$54 for each arc and \$9.60 for incandescents. It will be seen that the company charged 66 per cent more than does the city for incandescents, and 22 per cent more for arc lamps. Thus municipal ownership has enabled Seattle to greatly increase its street lighting, making it one of the best lighted cities of America. Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles could do as well if they became free from the corrupt influence of private lighting companies.

The total revenue of the plant for 1911 was \$727,384, and the operating expense, including interest, \$315,016. Of the profit, \$161,581 was set aside for depreciation, and the balance put into new construction. The power lines are being connected with those of the Tacoma municipal electric plant, insuring continuous service to each city should either of the plants meet with any accident. This will save the building of steam reserve plants by either city.

The entire plant was built by City Engineer R. H. Thomson, and his assistant, J. D. Ross, the latter of whom is now in charge of the plant. Mr. Ross gives the loyal citizens of Seattle credit for the splendid success of this plant, in spite of the vicious opposition of the corrupt corporations opposing it.

The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than in showing a great deal yourself. . . . It is certainly the most delicate sort of pleasure, to please another. But that sort of wit which employs itself insolently in criticising and censuring the words and sentiments of others in conversation is absolute folly; for it answers none of the ends of conversation. He who uses it neither improves others, is improved himself, nor pleases any one.—Benj. Franklin.

Now is the Time for Your New OVERCOAT OR SUIT

Have It Made to Order by The Irish Tailors

\$25 to \$50

Largest Assortment of Domestic and Imported
Fabrics including Irish Woolens.



Union Made in Our Own Shop.

No better made-to-order Suits and Overcoats
anywhere for the price, or so good.

Open Saturday Evening 'Till 10.

KELLEHER & BROWNE

The Irish Tailors

716 MARKET ST.

OPPOSITE 3RD

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by
1915 is to

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union
workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are
equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we
have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE

EAGLESON & CO.

Men's Furnishing Goods

Manufacturers of

Union Label Shirts

Complete Lines of Union Label Goods in
SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, PAJAMAS,
COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES,
NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, WAITER
AND BAR COATS AND APRONS.

1118 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
112 S. SPRING STREET,
LOS ANGELES
717 K STREET,
SACRAMENTO

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
Telephone Market 56

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

Come then, let us cast off fooling
And put by ease and rest,
For the cause alone is worthy
Till the good days bring the best.

Come, join in the only battle
Wherein no man shall fail. . . .

Ah, come, cast off all fooling,
For this at least we know:
That the dawn and the day is coming,
And forth the banners go.

—William Morris.

The union label, if not demanded, is of no use to the labor movement. If demanded it is a most potent factor for good. It all depends upon you, Mr. Trade Unionist. Are you doing your duty?

"The Worker," official organ of that mongrel labor organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, is no longer peddled on the streets of San Francisco. It lived longer than it deserved.

The Immigration Commission has selected Charlton H. Parker, associate professor of economics at the University of California, as executive secretary. Dr. Parker is recognized as an authority on immigration. The secretary is optimistic as to the possibilities of the commission being of great service to the State and the immigrant.

When you hear a soap-box orator shouting about free speech don't get the foolish notion into your head that he desires the right for you. Far be it from him. He desires liberty of speech for himself only. If you disagree with him in any particular he would persecute and crucify you rather than allow you the freedom to oppose him. Great is the love of the saboteur for himself.

The "Journal of the American Medical Association" warns all consumptives against the Friedman "cure." It says: "When the fallacy—if not fraudulence—and the danger of Friedman's remedy came to be fully realized, it seemed evident that no high-class firm would have anything to do with the exploitation of the product. And none has."

A sugar factory at Chico complains of the reduction in the tariff on sugar and the management says it will close the establishment. Here is what the Chico "Enterprise" says about it: "Many of the Chico merchants declare that the closing of the factory will be a benefit to Chico, in that it will send the Hindus to other parts of the State, do away with cheap labor, leave large tracts of lands available for agricultural purposes and eliminate from this section an undesirable element." This illustrates how American labor was protected by the tariff.

Industrial Relations Commission

The men appointed by President Wilson on the Industrial Relations Commission have a task set before them, which if capably and seriously handled, must result in sweeping changes in our judicial system.

The chairman of the commission, Frank P. Walsh, of Kansas City, according to an interview in Collier's "Weekly," seems to hold strong views concerning the duties of the commission with relation to the courts. In the interview he says:

"Nothing is more ridiculous than to say a judge declares the law as he finds it. He declares it the way he believes it to be, and he believes it to be the way he wants it to be.

"I could pick seven honest members of the Kansas City bar who believe in municipal ownership and put them on the Jackson County bench, and they will quote you complete authority for the taking over of the Metropolitan Street Railway by the city.

"And then I could pick seven other equally able and honest lawyers who do not believe in municipal ownership, put them on the same bench, and they would quote complete authority to prove the city could not possibly take over the Metropolitan.

"No civilized country in the world gives its judiciary such autocratic power as the United States. The English people, for instance, hung Chief Justice Tressilian for daring to override Parliament.

"It may be this high authority has been exercised wisely and equitably, and that there is no just ground for the complaint of the working classes, but the mere fact that there is complaint places an unescapable duty of investigation upon the commission.

"I feel now, just as I have always felt, that the commission can do nothing more important than to make a study of the decisions of the courts of last resort in the United States, State and Federal, with a view to determining the truth or falsity of the claim that they have been uniformly in favor of property rights and against human rights.

"If this is true we have put a finger on one big cause of industrial dissatisfaction at least. Nor must there be timidity in applying a remedy. It is my hope for the commission, as it has always been my hope for myself, to be bold without bias."

That the courts have constantly favored the powerful interests as against the workers no man will dispute who has given consideration of an impartial character to the question. Laws have been declared unconstitutional repeatedly because they interfered with the manipulations of corporate interests. Of course, in each instance the courts pointed to precedents and entered into lengthy arguments to show why, under the law, it was necessary to so decide, but as Mr. Walsh says, their interpretations always coincide with their desires in the premises. In the past the only decisions which have favored the workers were in cases where the facts were so patent as to make impossible adverse awards. Decisions have been so uniformly in favor of wealth and power, particularly in the Federal Courts, which are far removed from the reach of the people, that many had about concluded that they existed chiefly to satisfy the wants and desires of those who prey upon society.

That our courts, when they so desire, can find reasons for rendering judgments in favor of the people and against the powerful corporate interests, has been abundantly demonstrated since the recall movement began to spread, and it is largely owing to this condition of affairs that the wail is constantly sent up against the recall of the judiciary, the interests well knowing that the movement will eventually also reach the Federal Courts, and those judges, like their fellows of the State courts, will then keep their ears to the ground and do their duty in accordance with the desires of the people.

The idea that courts are any different from other human beings is rapidly dying out, and a sensible opinion is taking its place. This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and the sovereigns have just as much right to expect judges, who are their servants in the same sense as are other officials, to carry out their desires in governmental affairs, as they have that Presidents, Governors and legislators shall. The courts are simply branches of the government established by the people for the purpose of carrying out their desires, and the sooner judges appreciate this fact the better it will be for them, because the people are determined that this country shall be governed in accordance with their ideas of right and justice even though in bringing this about the old rules of granting special privileges to wealth and power shall be reversed.

This course will not be relished by those who have so long enjoyed undisputed sway in our courts, but it is in consonance with the trend of sentiment of the masters of the world—the people, and fits in with their ideas of right and justice for all.

In this country the people are entitled to just exactly what they want, and any man who is dissatisfied with the conditions established by the people is free to exercise his powers of persuasion toward a change. If he is seeking special privileges he is also free to leave the country and go where his wishes will be complied with.

No honest man will ask more of a free people.

Fluctuating Sentiments

An envelope feeder has been invented for use with typewriters by which the package of envelopes does not have to be touched from the time it is put in until each envelope is addressed. The ordinary motion of the carriage from right to left causes the envelopes one by one to be put in place for addressing.

It is sometimes questioned what constitutes illiteracy as the statistic-taking people record it. In the United States people who cannot write are counted as illiterate, even if they can read. This lifts the standard rather higher than is sometimes supposed. In some of the States of the Union, the voting qualifications include both reading and writing English—as in Massachusetts. In others reading English is enough and in still others citizenship alone is required. According to the census of 1910 the population of continental United States—exclusive of non-contiguous territory, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico—was about 92,000,000. But as illiterates are only counted from the age of 10 years upwards, the population enumerated for determining literacy was only about 71,500,000. Of these 5,516,693 were unable to write. These figures show that only about 7.7 per cent of the continental population of the United States over 10 years of age are unable to write. That is, the population is 92.3 per cent literate.

Oxygen is coming into use for welding and cutting the hardest metals—a possibility dreamed of by investigators for many years but only now reaching a really practicable stage. Already several large corporations have begun to bottle and ship oxygen for this purpose and although their business is exceedingly lucrative the demand is far beyond what they are able to supply. Many railroads have changed their oxygen-acetylene cutters for oxygen-hydrogen pipes. One concern supplies automatic containers which are set up in the shops. These containers supply a continuous stream of pure oxygen at all hours of the day and night. For cutting metals more than half a foot in thickness only hydrogen surpasses oxygen. Both are supplied in the same form of container. Oxygen is prepared in this form either by taking it from the ether or by passing electric sparks through water. The cost is not great—only a fraction of a cent a cubic foot, so really it is cheaper to cut steel with air, or hydrogen, than with the most efficient machinery that man had contrived.

John Muir says in his book, "The Yosemite," that if he had but one day to spend in this famous valley of California he should start at 3 o'clock of a summer morning with a pocketful of any dry breakfast stuff for Glacier Point trail at the foot of Sentinel rock. The view shows the rock from this trail. When one has climbed 500 feet a fine sweeping view is had, past the sheer face of the Sentinel between Cathedral rocks and El Capitan. At 1500 feet the great half dome is seen, overshadowing everything to the eastward. From Glacier Point one looks down 3000 feet to meadows and groves below, with peaks and domes all around the horizon, and the Nevada, Vernal and Yosemite Falls are in full sight, and in full hearing as well. Views from the summit of Sentinel Dome are still more splendid. The peaks at the head of Merced, Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers are seen; vast forests here, plains there, and the far hazy Coast ranges. Next one returns to Glacier Point, to go down the basin of the Illilouette river, cross and follow the stream to Illilouette fall. Then again to the trail to seek out Nevada fall; later to climb Liberty Cap and visit Vernal fall.

Wit at Random

"My dear," said Mr. Bickers to his wife, "I saw in the papers today a decision of a Virginia court that the wife may, in some cases, be the head of the family."

"John Henry," replied Mrs. Bickers, "the courts are sometimes very slow in finding out things!"—"Puck."

In a registration booth in San Francisco an old colored woman had just finished registering for the first time.

"Am you shore," she asked the clerk, "dat I'se done all I has to do?"

"Quite sure," replied the clerk; "you see it's very simple."

"I'd ought to knowed it," said the old woman. "If those fool men folks been doing it all dese years, I might 'a' knowed it was a powerful simple process."—"Life."

The full name of Manuel's bride was Augustina Victoria Wilhelmina Antoinette Mathilde Ludwig Josephine Maria Elizabeth. We find ourselves wondering if Manny will ever become familiar enough with her to call her "Liz."—Youngstown "Telegram."

An Italian who kept a fruit stand was much annoyed by possible customers who made a practice of handling the fruit and pinching it, thereby leaving it softened and often spoiled. Exasperated beyond endurance he finally put up a sign which read:

"If you must pincha da fruit—pincha da cocoa-nut."

"How wonderful it is," said Cholly, originally, "how dogs know things. Now, there's Fido. I often wonder if he doesn't have some sort of telegraphy, don't you know. Don't you believe he has a sixth sense—a sense that I don't possess?"

"Yes," responded Miss Cutter, promptly. "Common sense, I believe it is called."

They had been engaged for quite six months, and they were very, very fond of each other, and the wedding day was near at hand. He had been spending the evening at her father's house, and at 12 o'clock (he had started to leave at 10:45) he was still taking a lingering farewell of his inamorata.

Suddenly from above came the sound of heavy footsteps, and snatching up his hat hurriedly, the young man called out that he was just going. But the fond parent's voice came out of the gloom more in protest than in anger:

"Keep her there as long as you like, my boy, but for goodness' sake don't keep leaning up against that bell-push. We can't get to sleep!"

An old gentleman, now deceased, never seemed to be satisfied unless he had several cases pending in court. He left surviving a son who seems to have followed in his footsteps and has continued to keep up his father's record of proceedings in court.

Several of the attorneys were talking about his court troubles one day, when one of them told the following story about the old gent:

The old gent had just won a case in the justice court, when the loser, in a very combative frame of mind exclaimed: "I'll law you to the circuit court."

Old Gent—I'll be thar.

The Loser—And I'll law you to the Supreme Court!

"I'll be thar."

"I'll law you to 'ell!"

"My attorney'll be thar."—"The Docket."

Miscellaneous

THE AVERAGE MAN.

The average man is the man of the mill,
The man of the valley, or the man of the hill,
The man at the throttle, the man at the plow,
The man with the sweat of his toil on his brow,
Who brings into being the dreams of the few,
Who works for himself, and for me and for you.
There's not a purpose, a project or plan
But rests on the strength of the average man.

The growth of a city, the might of a land,
Depend on the fruit of the toil of his hand;
The road or the wall or the mill or the mart,
Call daily to him that he furnish his part;
The pride of the great and the hope of the low,
The toll of the tide as it ebbs to and fro,
The reach of the rails and the countries they span,
Tell what is the trust in the average man.

The man who, perchance, thinks he labors alone,
The man who stands out between hovel and throne,
The man who gives freely his brain and his brawn
Is the man that the world has been builded upon.
The clang of the hammer, the sweep of the saw,
The flash and the forge—they have strengthened the law,
They have rebuilt the realms that the wars over-ran,
They have shown us the worth of the average man.

So here's to the average man—to the one
Who has labored unknown on the tasks he has done,
Who has met as they came all the problems of life,
Who has helped us to win in the stress and the strife;
He has bent to his toil, thinking neither of fame,
Nor of tribute, nor honor, nor prize, nor acclaim—
In the forefront of progress, since progress began—
Here's a health and a half to the average man.

DREAMS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Put your dreams to work.

The right kind of a dream is the advance agent of a deed. Dreams are pictures of things in the mind that the man of initiative works out and completes. The world's doers have always been dreamers.

Put your dreams to work.

But when you dream, dream near home. Castles in Cathay can be of no use to you. Dreaming of your neighbor's nicely-piled woodshed doesn't saw up your own wood in your own yard.

Put your dreams to work.

Plan out your dreams. Index them so that you will know where to find them when you want them. Sandpaper them so that you will see what they are made of more clearly. Get them in both your hands and hold them up squarely in front of your face so that you may get their full measure. Then give them a pick or a shovel or a pen. Get them into action.

Put your dreams to work.

Forget your dreams of yesterday. Get your dreams of tomorrow into work today. Then tomorrow they will have grown into deeds.

Put your dreams to work.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Meant What He Said.

That Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce meant what he said some months ago in reference to reductions in wages by employers, when these reductions are claimed to be necessary following acts of Congress, was emphasized recently. As a matter of fact, notice was again served on the employers of labor that the Department of Commerce had not abandoned its intention, under certain conditions, to investigate general reductions in wages made under the plea that changes in revenue laws compelled such acts. "When it was suggested some months ago that the inquiry powers of the department might, under certain conditions, be used to learn whether conditions in any general industry were such as to justify a reduction in wages, when alleged to be made because of revenue changes, there appeared very general comments, which comments were chiefly remarkable for their vigor in dealing with an assumed state of facts that did not exist. An attitude of courteous candor, which was not for a moment misunderstood by the gentlemen who were directly concerned, were so altered in the telling of it as to put the department in the position of menacing individuals and establishments with hostile intrusion if excuse could be found for so doing. When the direful results, which prophets of evil foretold, did not occur the facile imagination of some editors led them to say that the secretary of commerce had withdrawn from his attitude. The secretary of commerce has done no such thing." The secretary declared that the threats of reduction in wages as a result of the new tariff law had become few of late. This fact he attributed directly to the declaration of the administration that it would act promptly where such threats were carried out.

Colorado Situation.

The situation in the coal camps of Colorado remain about the same. Efforts are being made by the coal operators to induce the governor to call out the State militia to assist in winning the strike for the operators. The State, however, is confronted by an empty treasury and by another experience in years gone by that is not happily referred to. During the regime of Governor Peabody the State contracted a large military indebtedness in interfering in the Cripple Creek strike. After many years this debt has finally been liquidated. The coal operators are seeking to have the governor issue 4 per cent certificates to raise money to send the State militia into the affected camps, but the sentiment of the State is against this procedure. Added to this, Congressman Keating has introduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the coal strike in Southern Colorado. Congress is asked to send a committee to that State to determine whether the coal companies have combined in restraint of interstate trade and to advance prices, and whether the companies control State and county officials and whether firearms and ammunition have been imported to be used by the mine guards and strikebreakers. The miners are putting up a splendid defense, and very few strike-breakers are entering the State.

Invents New Safety Device.

The New York and New Haven Railroad advertised a reward of \$10,000 to be paid on the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the railroad commissioners of some of the New England States to whosoever should invent an automatic device that would safely arrest an express steam locomotive which had passed danger signals. A device purporting to fulfill these requirements has been invented by a Washington

man. A few days ago a test was made of this device, a special train equipped with the apparatus making a round trip of 160 miles. The apparatus worked in the most satisfactory manner, and the experts who witnessed the trial were highly pleased with the results. This device consists of an electric battery, governing instrument, and recorder. The battery maintains an independent circuit on the engine between the cab and the forward trucks, which transfers the way-side signals to the cab itself. As soon as an engine pulling a train passes a distant or danger signal, giving warning of a train ahead, broken rail, open switch, etc., the signal is immediately conveyed to the cab of the locomotive, warning the engineer of the danger ahead by flashing a red light in the cab, blowing the whistle, and applying the air brakes to the train. All of these different operations are performed electrically within a period of three seconds after the engine has passed the danger signal.

Copper Miners.

The condition in the Calumet copper strike zone is about the same. The companies are feverishly endeavoring to fill their mines with strike-breakers, but it has been impossible to secure very many competent miners, and the production of copper ore is not materially increasing. The strike is an exceedingly expensive one to the corporations involved, and, as stated in one of the financial journals, the copper interests in Northern Michigan will be unable to recover from the present controversy for a long time, and its cost to the mine operators is beyond computation. Many mines are filling with water and otherwise deteriorating from lack of skilled attention. The American Federation of Labor has appealed for funds to assist the copper miners, asking that not less than 5 cents per member be donated for their assistance, the donations to be forwarded to Frank Morrison, Secretary, Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Want Telephone Engineers.

The physical valuation act, passed by Congress, the meaning of which is that the Interstate Commerce Commission is directed to make a physical valuation of all transportation and transmission lines in the United States, is about to be carried out. In doing so it is necessary to secure the services of a large number of men who are qualified to engage in this work. In an effort to obtain telegraph and telephone engineers to assist in the work of physical valuation the Civil Service Commission will hold examinations on December 1, one for senior telegraph and telephone inspector and two days later there will be an examination for junior telegraph and telephone engineer. The applicants will not be assembled for examination, but will be marked from the evidence adduced as to their general and technical education and training and their practical experience and fitness.

Safety at Sea Conference.

The president of the United States apparently set a good example when he appointed Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's International Union, a delegate to the safety at sea conference, to be held in London, England, beginning the early part of November. Information has just been received that J. Havelock Wilson has also been appointed as one of the British conferees to this conference. Therefore the two seamen, with actual sea experience, who understand the needs and aspirations of sailors, will undoubtedly play a conspicuous part in this important meeting, and guarantees that with the seamen, represented by men of the caliber of Furuseth and Wilson their interests will be protected and intelligently presented. Andrew Furuseth has already left Washington for London.

Motion to Advance Made.

A motion to advance for hearing the contempt case of President Samuel Gompers, Vice-President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison has been filed with the United States Supreme Court. The petition recites that an appeal from the decision of the supreme court of the District of Columbia has been allowed and that a writ of certiorari is pending. No information is available to even suggest as to what action the court will take on this petition.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 MISSION STREET
AT TWENTIETH

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

Phone Market 3285

Home Phone M 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr.

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET

NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to

Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Sorensen Co.



James F. Sorensen
Pres and Treas.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert
Optician

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22nd

All Watch Repairing Warranted
for 2 Years

You Are Invited

To inspect our new offices located
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market
St. Information gladly given.
Membership 50c. a month.

The Union Hospital Association

Telephone, Douglas 952.

ENVIRONMENT.

By Robert Blatchford.

What is environment?

When we speak of a man's environment we mean his surroundings, his experiences; all that he sees, hears, feels and learns, from the instant that the lamp of life is kindled to the instant when the light goes out.

By environment we mean everything that develops or modifies the child or the man for good or for ill.

We mean his mother's milk; the home, and the state of life into which he was born. We mean the nurse who suckles him, the children he plays with, the school he learns in, the air he breathes, the water he drinks, the food he eats. We mean the games he plays, the work he does, the sights he sees, the sounds he hears. We mean the girls he loves, the woman he marries, the children he rears, the wages he earns. We mean the sickness that tries him, the griefs that sear him, the friends who aid him and the enemies who wound him. We mean all his hopes and fears, his victories and defeats; his faiths and his disillusionments. We mean all the harm that he does, and all the help he gives; all the ideals that beckon him, all the temptations that lure him; all his weepings and laughter, his kissings and cursings, his lucky hits and unlucky blunders; everything he does and suffers under the sun.

I go into all this detail because we must remember that everything that influences him is part of his environment.

It is a common mistake to think of environment in a narrow sense, as though environment implied no more than poverty or riches. Everything outside our skin belongs to our environment.

Let us think of it again. Education is environment; religion is environment; business and politics are environment; all the ideals, conventions and prejudices of race and class are environment; literature, science and the press are environment; music, history, and sport are environment; beauty and ugliness are environment; example and precept are environment; war and travel and commerce are environment; sunshine and ozone, honor and dishonor, failure and success, are environment; love is environment.

I stress and multiply examples because the power of environment is so tremendous that we can hardly overrate its importance.

A child is not born with a conscience; but with the rudiments of a conscience; the materials from which a conscience may or may not be developed—by environment.

A child is not born with capacities, but only with potentialities, or possibilities, for good or evil, which may or may not be developed—by environment.

A child is born absolutely without knowledge. Every atom of knowledge he gets must be got from his environment.

Every faculty of body or of mind grows stronger with use and weaker with disuse. This is as true of the reason and the will as of the muscles.

The sailor has better sight than the townsman, because his eyes get better exercise. The blind have sharper ears than ours, because they depend more on their hearing.

Exercise of the mind "alters the arrangement of the gray matter of the brain," and so alters the morals, the memory, and the reasoning powers.

Just as dumbbells, rowing or delving develops the muscles, thought, study and conversation develop the brain.

And everything that changes, or develops muscle or brain is a part of our environment.

There must be bounds to the powers of environment, but no man has yet discovered the

limits, and few have dared to place them wide enough.

But the scope of environment is undoubtedly so great, as I shall try to prove, that, be the heredity what it may, environment has power to save or damn.

Let us think what it means to be born quite without knowledge. Let us think what it means to owe all we learn to environment.—New York "Call."

QUALITY OF CALIFORNIA WATERS.

The United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the State of California, prosecuted for a period of three years an investigation and study of the waters of the principal rivers of California for the purpose of determining their physical characteristics and seasonal variation in composition and the damage caused by pollution. The results of this investigation are available in Water-Supply Paper 237 of the Geological Survey, a free copy of which may be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. The report contains a large amount of information concerning the streams and lakes of California. In the 37 rivers studied in detail the average mineral content was found to be 368 parts per million, the average in the humid region of the State being 165 parts and in the semi-arid region 628 parts. A large number of analyses of the various waters are included, and the value of the waters with reference to their steaming qualities is given. The results obtained also serve to indicate the qualities of the waters for many other purposes and their adaptability to economic uses. The properties considered are the tendency to foam, to prime, and to cause corrosion, the amount of scale deposit, and the hardness or softness.

In general the surface waters of California are found to be hard, and none of the waters of the semi-arid region are of excellent quality for industrial purposes. The Sierra rivers have a tendency to produce a small amount of hard scale in boilers. The number of non-foaming waters is small, but the number of waters bad in this respect is less in the humid region than in the semi-arid region of the State. The safest and best waters for steaming purposes are found in the orange belt of southern California.

The marked differences in the quality of mineral matter in the waters, from analysis to analysis and in the averages during the period of investigation, show how important it is for the engineer or chemist to have data covering a long period of time before he can correctly determine the most suitable means of treating these waters for industrial use. Analyses made from single samples of any of the rivers studied would have given decidedly erroneous ideas of the quality of the water and the limits of mineral content which it might be expected to reach.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 151.

By B. E. Hyland.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 is much interested in the new compensation law which is to take effect January 1, 1914. James A. Himmel, counsel of the law and legislative committee, is now studying the law and believes it will be of great benefit to the dependent relatives of our membership.

The weather during the past few days has forcibly brought to the attention of the residents of North Beach that an electrical distribution system cannot be properly maintained by the class of labor that will work under unfair conditions. Last Saturday night there was a large display of fireworks in that vicinity that called out the fire department.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 4, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Mrs. Elma Lessard, piano; Conrad Proll, cornet.

Transfers annulled: Louis Venturini, Local No. 310, New York; Frank Tomlinson, Local No. 330, Ashland, Wis.

Reinstated: J. H. Todd, S. Haccour, R. Merido, Eugene McCarthy.

Permission granted members to volunteer for T. M. A. memorial services, November 13th.

Following halls have been classified by the board of directors: Woodman's Bldg., Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, Oakland—Corinthian Hall, Class G; Hiawatha Hall, Class G; Main Hall Roof Garden, Class F; St. Mark's Hotel, Oakland—Dance Hall, Class G.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held Thursday, November 13, 1913, at 1 p. m. There will be important business before the meeting and members are requested to attend. The meeting will act upon the report of the committee on price list revision for 1914.

Strike assessments payable by all members, regular and transfer, including those exempt from dues, will amount to \$1.20 for this quarter. Amount is payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and will become delinquent after December 31, 1913.

E. Lada, leader of the Alcazar Theatre orchestra, has gone to Seattle on a visit. J. A. Patterson is acting as leader in his absence.

J. Von Wyle, for many years a member of Local No. 6, has just returned from a year's visit to Europe, and located in Tacoma, Wash.

HAVE TO PAY THE FIDDLER.

Letters are being sent out by the managers of the operating department of the Pierre-Marquette Railroad, which has been involved in a strike for a number of months, to cut expenses. These letters, in seeking a reduction of expenses, show that since the strike has been in progress it has cost the railroad company over twice as much to run the departments which are affected by the strike. In fact, a settlement with the strikers and granting to them even more than they have demanded would be an extremely economical stroke of business on the part of the railroad. The same old idea, however, seems to prevail that it is of more concern to appease the brutal authority of some operating manager than it is to enter into an agreement with a labor organization.

A man of high social position was forced to stay over two days in a small country town. Desiring to post some letters and not knowing where to find the post office, he said to a small boy gruffly: "Son, I want to go to the post office."

"All right; hurry back," said the boy soothingly.—"Lippincott's."

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

Brown & Kennedy

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty
Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia

San Francisco

Phone Market 6478

Suits to Order

M. BAUM

Union Tailor

540 Valencia St., Bet. 16th and 17th

Suits Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held

October 31, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield. President Gallagher arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Teamsters,—Michael Casey, Harry Gorman, Erion Gibbons, vice Ward Miller, Raymond Moran and Charles O'Neil. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the A. F. of L., in reference to Mr. Langdon Davis of England, who will address the Council on November 14th. From the Light and Power Council and the Joint Strike Committee of Printing Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Cigar Makers No. 228, resolutions dealing with the different strikes. From Mr. Tom Mann, expressing regret at not being able to accept invitation to address the Council as he was leaving the city. Donations for the unions now on strike were received from the following unions: Moving Picture Operators; Garment Cutters, \$7.50; Carpenters No. 483, \$100; \$25 for the Wheatland defense fund; Cooks, \$100; Stable Employees, \$30; Pile Drivers, \$120; Glove Workers, \$4.20; Machinists, \$100; Brewery Workmen, \$100; Bill Posters, \$10.80; Mailers, \$14.60; Waiters, \$25; Beer Bottlers, \$20 and \$10 to the Wheatland defense fund. Resolutions from Waiters No. 30, in reference to an article in the "Labor Clarion" and criticising Editor Mullen for same.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Machinists' Union, protesting against the removal of Civil Service employees. From the Provision Trades Council, endorsing the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on Wreden & Company. From John W. Griest, in reference to the Darrow lectures.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Gas and Water Workers and Butchers, relative to a decrease in membership.

Referred to Label Section—From the A. F. of L., relative to the premium on the bond of financial secretary.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Janitors' Union, inclosing a list of halls fair to their organization.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From H. C. Williams, dealing with the water rights of this State.

Referred to Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention—From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, requesting the A. F. of L. to grant jurisdiction of Newspaper Solicitors to the Typographical International Union.

Whereas, The Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766 consists of workers who are employed in the newspaper industry, and

Whereas, The policy of the American Federation of Labor is for closer affiliations of the Unions in the various industries, and

Whereas, Unions isolated from an International Union, in any given industry, are almost powerless to better their conditions, and

Whereas, The International Typographical Union is the largest in numbers and also the controlling factor, from a Trade Union standpoint, in this industry, and

Whereas, The Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766 has been directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor for the past five years; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council in regular session assembled Friday evening, October 31, 1913, requests that the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor grant to the International Typographical Union

jurisdiction over Newspaper Solicitors, and be it further

Resolved, That the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor requests that the International Typographical Union charter Newspaper Solicitors' Union No. 12766 at the earliest possible moment.

Resolutions from Millmen's Union No. 42, in reference to local unions having the right to assist sister unions on strike. Moved that the resolutions be referred to Bro. Johnson for the purpose of preparing them in proper shape for the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Carried.

Resolutions were submitted by John A. O'Connell, commending the "Daily News" for its faithful support of organized labor and urging each and every one to subscribe for the "Daily News." Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Carried.

Whereas, The "Daily News" on its first day of publication announced as its policy: "This paper will always defend the rights and principles of organized labor," and

Whereas, The "Daily News" has consistently adhered to that policy for more than ten years during the entire period of its publication, and

Whereas, The "Daily News" has loyally and faithfully supported organized labor in every industrial and legislative movement for betterment of conditions of the workers, and

Whereas, The "Daily News" was the first paper in San Francisco to openly espouse such principles and to keep uncompromising faith with labor, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council declares the "Daily News" deserving of support of all union men and urges each and every one to evidence that support by subscribing for the "Daily News," and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each affiliated union.

From Delegate M. J. McGuire, asking for leave of absence to attend the A. F. of L. convention. Request granted.

Telegram from President Gompers, requesting Council to wire our representatives in Congress, urging the immediate passage of the Seamen's bill. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to comply with the request contained in telegram. Carried.

Reports of Unions—Cloakmakers' strike terminated.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the application of Bootblacks' Union for a boycott on several stands in the vicinity of Powell Street.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted resolutions dealing with the injunction suit pending against the labor commissioner on account of the enforcement of the women's 8-hour law. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and a committee of three be appointed to represent the Council. Carried, and the Chair appointed Bros. Broulett, Casey and Nolan.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Secretary read a statement of unions contributing toward the support of men and women on strike in this city. The unions that have not as yet paid assessment were instructed to take the matter up and report as soon as possible.

Moved that \$150 of the Wheatland strike fund be turned over to Mr. Austin Lewis and Mr. Royce. Amendment, That Bro. Johnson be instructed to investigate with power to distribute money now in the hands of the Council. Amendment carried.

Moved that permission be granted to use the Council's stationery in promoting the Hetch-Hetchy water bill. Carried.

The Chair called the Council's attention to the fact that Bros. John Kane and Alfred Steimer

were very ill, and it was moved that a committee be appointed to visit the brothers. Carried. The Chair appointed Delegates Nolan, Haggerty, Chapman, O'Connell and Gallagher.

Receipts—House Movers, \$4; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Cigar Makers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$14; Cement Workers, \$14; Postal Clerks, \$8; Horseshoers, \$4; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Beer Drivers, \$8; Typographical, \$20; Glove Workers, \$2; Brewery Workmen, \$16; "Labor Clarion," salary of Theo. Johnson, \$50; Riggers and Stevedores, \$45; Steam



Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America. Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

UNRIVALLED VAUDEVILLE.

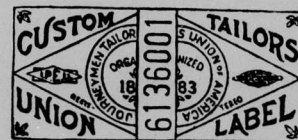
SIX MUSICAL CUTTYS, the World's Greatest Musical Family; JOE WELCH, the Eminent Character Comedian in a Study from Life; S. MILLER KENT & CO., in "The Real Q," The Raffles of Vaudeville; THE THREE COLLEGIANS, present "A Bit of College Life"; FRED WARREN & EFFIE CONLEY in a Classy Vaudeville Mixture; RALPH SMALLEY, 'Cello Virtuoso; CHUNG HWA COMEDY FOUR; Special Feature—"A. PHONEY ALARM"—Taken Exclusively for the Orpheum Circuit. Last Week—KATHRYN KIDDER as Madame Sans Gene in the New Playlet, "The Washerwoman Duchess."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Shovelmen No. 2, \$16; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$2; Cloak Makers, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Donations to unions on strike, \$1544.50; Label Section, \$6; Wheatland defense fund, \$145. Total receipts, \$1,938.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$21; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Jas. J. McTiernan, \$20; Paul Scharrenberg, \$275; Light and Power Council, \$512.60; Printing Pressmen and Press Feeders, \$512.60; Cloak Makers, \$519.25; Emma W. Lillie, homeless children, 5 tickets, \$10; Label Section, \$6. Total expenses, \$1,981.45.

Adjourned at 11:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION.

The Eighth International Conference of the Representatives of National Centers of Trade Unions was held in the middle of September in Zurich, Switzerland. Representatives were present from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria Hungary, Bosnia, Croatia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and North America. Out of the ten million organized trades unionists in the world, over seven million were represented in this conference. There were also present as guests representatives of the Bulgarian National Center, a representative of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress, and 25 International Trade Secretaries representing the following secretariats: Workers in public services, bakers, builders, miners, brewery workers, bookbinders, printers, hairdressers' assistants, glassworkers, shop assistants, wood workers, hat makers, ceramic workers, lithographers, painters, metal workers, saddlers, shoemakers and leather workers, stone dressers, stone setters, tobacco workers, textile workers, transport workers, pottery workers, carpenters, etc. These represented about six million workers organized in the International Trades Secretariats.

After an interesting discussion on the report of the international secretary, Brother C. Legien, which dealt especially with the course to be adopted to assist the reorganizing of the trades unions in the Balkans, it was agreed to hold a "Balkan Conference" in Vienna at the beginning of October, on the occasion of the Austrian Trades Union Congress. The trades union international has decided to help to restore the trades unions in these countries, where, as a result of the disastrous war, they had been destroyed, but a special conference must still be held to decide upon the manner in which the money is to be used and to control the use of it. There are already 70,000 marks available for this purpose.

The conference decided, on the motion of the Roumanian National Center, that organized workers have to pay their contributions in the country in which they happen to be working. Another motion was put down by this Center according to which only such trades unions may affiliate to the international secretariat as belong to their own Trades Union National Center. This principle was accepted and it was recommended that it be put into practice as far as possible.

A question of unusual importance was raised by the motion of the international secretariat. This referred to the placing of the "News Letter" on a permanent basis. The principle had already been agreed to in previous conferences and since the beginning of the present year a provisional issue of the "News Letter" has been published. The motion was to increase the levy from 1.50 marks to 4 marks per 1000 members per year for the purpose of issuing the letter in the three official languages. When the value and importance of the "News Letter" had been gen-

erally remarked upon, the motion was accepted, the American delegate, however, did not vote.

At the suggestion of the American delegate it was decided to change the name of the International Secretariat to International Federation of Trades Unions. The other motion, put down also by this National Center, desired the formation of an International Federation of Labor. This matter was referred to the consideration of the National Centers. The same was done with a similar French motion, which referred to the holding of International Trades Union Congresses. Almost all the delegates were of the opinion that the time had not yet arrived for dealing with these matters.

The conference gladly agreed on the motion put down by Sweden which was to the effect that the representatives of labor in all countries should prepare legislative measures prohibiting night work and establishing an 8-hour day and to send in a report to the international office stating what progress had been made. The same may be said of the attitude of the conference towards the motion of the Belgian National Centers which suggested the setting up of information bureaus in all countries. The French National Centers wished to give more significance to the 1st of May demonstration, but this question also was referred to the separate countries for consideration.

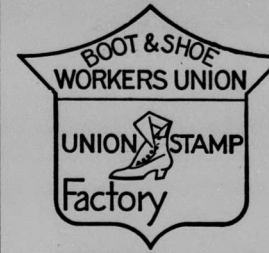
C. Legien, Berlin, President of the General Commission of Trades Unions of Germany, was again elected as president of the International Federation of Trades Unions, and after a long discussion the invitation from the American Trades Unions to hold the next conference in San Francisco in 1915, at the same time as the world's exhibition, was accepted. In order that every country, including the smaller ones, might be represented in San Francisco, the expenses of one delegate from every country are to be paid by an extra contribution levied by the International Federation.

On the fourth day the First Conference of International Secretaries met, in which the representatives of the National Centers took part as guests. This conference went thoroughly into the question of the relationship between the international secretaries and the national centers. The need for mutual assistance and for a closer combination was emphasized by all present and it was decided to appeal to the international office in Berlin to set up a special translation department. It was said that on account of defective translations not only was mutual understanding hindered, but the worse misunderstanding arose. It was hoped, however, that a central translation office would prepare and instruct suitable persons in this work and would also in other ways be useful to the trades union movement. After this very profitable debate the question of a uniform report and of uniform international trades union statistics was dealt with. In future the international secretaries will also contribute to the yearly report on the international trades union movement. A committee is also to be appointed which, in conjunction with the international office is to prepare a uniform query sheet for statistics for all international secretariats. At the close the international secretaries expressed the wish to be invited to the future conferences of the national centers, since, in the interests of the international labor movement, a more intimate co-operation seemed to be a matter of absolute necessity.

One of the most important things in life is not where we stand, but in what direction we are moving.—G. Herbert.

Germany is said to have an over-supply of foresters; so that well-educated men have hard work to secure even inferior positions.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
520 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Assets | \$55,644,983.27 |
| Capital actually paid up in Cash | 1,000,000.00 |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | 1,757,148.57 |
| Employees' Pension Fund | 158,261.32 |
| Number of Depositors | 62,134 |

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

Most people find it hard to keep in the house. It sure goes fast

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Nov., Gold on Dark Blue.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



NOVEMBER, 1913.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R.....718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(137) Co-Operative Press, The.....5 Guerrero
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....450 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co.....24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The.....1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(119) *L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(60) *Post.....727 Market
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-
gomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....635 Montgomery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Works, San Rafael.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Don't fail to be on hand next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock at the Fruitvale baseball grounds (opposite Fruitvale Station, Oakland), when the teams representing San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2 will battle for supremacy. The game is in the nature of a testimonial to Mike Lynch, an old-time and popular member of the Typographical Union. Admission will be 25 cents.

George H. Davie and F. Y. Chapman have been appointed additional members of the committee on revision of the local constitution and by-laws.

The Allied Printing Trades Council has granted the label to the following offices: Twin Peaks "Star," Twenty-fourth and Castro streets; Western Printing Company, 82 Second street; Excelsior Press, 4534 Mission street; Wagner Printing Company, Sixth and Jessie streets, and the Occidental Supply Company, 580 Howard street.

The November list of label offices, published by the Allied Printing Trades Council, contains the names of 100 printing offices, 14 bookbinders, 2 carton and label manufacturers, 1 gold stamper and embosser, 3 lithographers, 1 mailer, 22 newspapers (daily and weekly), 3 pressrooms, and 8 photo-engravers. Seventeen of the printing offices are equipped with one or more linotype machines, and in one office there is a Simplex.

The man who a few weeks ago bought the Denver "News" and the "Times," last week also purchased the "Republican" and put it out of commission. This leaves Denver with but one morning paper.

After a visit of a committee representing the Mutual Aid Society consisting of L. Michelson and James Olwell, Oakland Typographical Union appointed a conference committee to take up the question of Oakland printers joining the society.

On the edge of the Massachusetts Berkshires a printer-editor bought, not long ago, what he describes as a "piece of solitude in a picturesque spot." He was "out of sorts" with walled in printing rooms and loved the open. On a slight elevation he built a wigwam-shaped house, actually built it with his own hands, not by directing others. Here he edits and prints the "Woronoco Calumet," a little magazine devoted, as its name indicates, to Indian lore, and to that which is akin, the lore of nature. Many days he forsakes even the wigwam roof and betakes himself with his case out under the birches and hemlocks. This fortunate editor's name is Joseph C. Dupont, and he says that all printers who may be in the vicinity of "Seneca Wigwam" will be gladly welcomed and allowed to inspect for themselves his unique printing plant.

The shades of night were falling fast.

The linotype man breathed his last;

And with his final dying sigh

The watchers heard him faintly cry:

"ETAOIN."

—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

But ere he died he breathed again

A cry well known to printer men;

And this was what came from his pipes—

This artist of the linotypes:

"SHRDLU."

—Denver "Republican."

The print arrived and announced thirty,

St. Peter extended him a welcome perky;

All angels on the big white throne

Gave him a chance to throw a stone

at—"CMFWYP."

—Denver "Labor Bulletin."

And while his harp he daily plays,

And chants refrains of loudest praise,

'Tis said that he can ne'er forget,

In fact, it lingers with him yet:

"VBGKQJ."

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 81th.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 81th.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Wednesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schuberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Polson.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in San Francisco trade union circles during the past week: Christian Lund and Erick Olsen of the Alaska fishermen, Mary E. Danz of the laundry workers, Samuel Phillips of the machinists, James H. McLoughlin of the ship drillers, Thomas Newton of the pavers, Albin Johnson of the riggers and stevedores.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Beer Bottlers' Union, Local 293, Tuesday night, an assessment of \$5 monthly to be collected and sent to Los Angeles to help the bottlers there organize, was agreed upon. Nominations for branch offices were opened and will stay open until next meeting. Nominations for executive committee were also opened. August Reymand was the only man nominated for president. Election will be held at the first meeting of December. A collection for C. P. Dailey who is sick amounted to \$76.25.

In a communication to the Molders' Union the commissioner at Mare Island announces that an examination for master molder will be held there shortly. All applications must be made by Nov. 15th.

Molders' Union, Local No. 164, met Tuesday night. Fifty dollars was voted to unions now on strike in San Francisco. Two candidates for membership were initiated and two applications were considered. Fifteen dollars was voted to the molders of Erie, Pa., who have been on strike for some time.

At the meeting of the United Laborers of San Francisco Tuesday night 22 new members were initiated. A funeral benefit of \$100 was voted the heirs of A. M. Lamb. The meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday, Nov. 18th.

According to the manager of the Seamen's Institute close to 300 able seamen are out of work along San Francisco's waterfront.

At the laundry workers' dance to be held in Mission Turner hall December 6th, the music will be furnished by Gorman and Levy. The union is making special efforts for the success of the dance.

Ex-President W. E. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, resigned as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention which convenes in Seattle next Monday. General President James Kerby has appointed P. H. McCarthy to the position held by Huber. McCarthy will endeavor to be in Seattle for the opening of the convention.

Marcel Wille, general organizer of bakery and confectionery workers, announced Tuesday that the French and Italian bakers are in a good way to be organized. The men are enthusiastic and Wille says that he knows of no obstacle to prevent their speedy organization. For this purpose they will meet Tuesday. The French and Italian bakers of Alameda County will present their trade rules to their employers Tuesday. The six-day working week will be strictly enforced on and after November 22d.

L. W. Butler and C. F. Grow of Los Angeles stopped off in San Francisco a couple of days on their way to Seattle to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty-eight new members were initiated into the Laundry Workers' Union, Local 26, Monday night. The laundry workers, who have no sick benefit, will hold a big dance in December in Mission Turner Hall. Proceeds of this dance will go to a benefit fund for sick or disabled members of the organization.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings

B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday
Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.

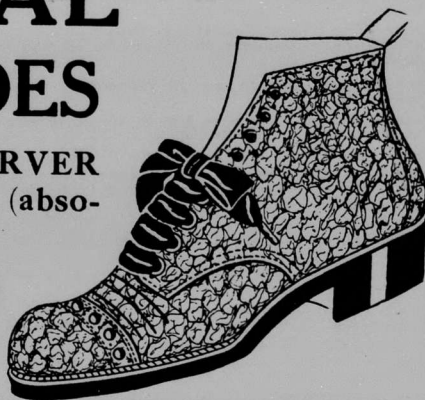
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

"ALASKA SEAL" WET PROOF SHOES

A SHOE THAT IS A HEALTH PRESERVER

—"Alaska Seal," oil tanned, calf vamps (absolutely waterproof); "nature shape" toes, double weight, viscolized soles; "Union Stamped."

\$4.00



Personal and Local

Organizer M. R. Grunhoff of the Butchers' Union and J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, installed the officers of a new union of butchers in Fresno last Monday evening.

Jere L. Sullivan, the international secretary of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, made a short visit to this city. He visited the local unions and then left for Seattle to attend the convention.

James M. Murphy, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Sacramento during several sessions of the Legislature, has organized a corporation to be known as the Railway Men's Realty Company, capitalized at \$500,000. He is vice-president and general manager.

A committee consisting of Delegates Gallagher, Nolan, O'Connell, Haggerty and Chapman was appointed by the Labor Council last Friday night to call upon Delegates Kane and Steimer, who are confined to their beds with sickness.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson is expected in San Francisco about the 15th of this month. He is now in Seattle in attendance at the immigration conference. He will also spend a few days at the American Federation of Labor convention before starting south. It is probable the Labor Council tonight will provide for his entertainment while in this city.

Machinists No. 68 appealed to the Labor Council last Friday night to aid it in its fight to prevent the Fire Board from displacing machinists under the civil service for personal friends in the positions of gatemen. The union held the Fire Board had changed the name but not the duties of the position in order to oust the incumbents. The matter was referred to the executive board for action.

The Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers, representing the Reid-Murphy faction, whose members are on strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, has just negotiated a

working agreement with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. The new agreement, which will hold good until December 31, 1914, will affect more than 3000 Reid-Murphy electrical workers throughout the Pacific Coast States, and is said to be the best agreement from the viewpoint of the workers that has as yet been negotiated with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The thirty-third annual ball of Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 was given at the Auditorium Saturday evening and proved a most successful affair. The following committee had charge of the arrangements: John H. Powers, P. O'Halloran, Thomas J. Sheridan, M. Brandon, John Martinson, Joseph Delaney, James Burns, Charles Zahn, M. J. McGuire and Sam Stocker.

For the benefit of Michael Lynch, a popular old-time printer, the baseball team of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and a team representing the Post Office Clerks' Union No. 2 will contest for honors at the Fruitvale grounds, Alameda County, Sunday, November 9th, at 11 o'clock.

Bartenders' Union, Local No. 41, initiated nine new members at their regular meeting, Monday night. Sick benefits amounted to \$65. Six applications for membership were considered.

A special meeting of Bakers' Union, Local 24, will be held a week from Saturday to decide on new headquarters in the Labor Temple. The bakers now have a press committee, the members of it are Jack Zamford, William Stuech and Lincoln Martin.

A. L. Beaton, business agent of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union, District Council 26, returned Tuesday from the international convention of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Unions that was held in Sedalia, Mo., from October 6th to 14th. Beaton, who was a delegate to the convention, says that many reforms advantageous to the men were inaugurated, chief among them being the throwing out for good of the proxy stunt at the conventions, and the adoption of the initiative and referendum.

THE WHITE MAN'S PROBLEM.

A series of noon-day mass meetings, under the auspices of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, are being held daily in various parts of the city. The purpose of the meetings is to arouse the general public to the seriousness of the Oriental problem which is confronting our people at the present time, especially in California. These meetings are being addressed by Mrs. L. C. Walden and P. Fitzgerald, well known in labor circles.

It is a fact that the Hawaiian Islands have within a short time become dominated by Asiatics in the industrial field. The Japanese and Chinese are obtaining a strong foothold in various industries in California at the present time, and unless this advance is checked California will find itself in the same position as the Hawaiian Islands are at the present time.

The question was brought directly home to the people of California at the time of the passage of the Alien Land Bill by the Legislature.

The workingmen and women of our State were chiefly instrumental in having the eight-hour law for women passed. If Asiatics are allowed to take the places of our white girls in the laundry, or any other industry, and work from twelve to sixteen hours per day, the effect of the eight-hour legislation for women will be greatly reduced.

Prior to the election two years ago, Supervisors Murphy, Mauzy, Koshland and Caglieri forwarded to the league communications expressing sympathy with the cause which we espouse. These men have not kept their pre-election pledges, as they have voted in the Board of Supervisors to encourage Asiatic competition.

The California State Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Fresno, California, during the week of October 6, 1913, unanimously resolved that it is unqualifiedly opposed to the election of legislators—State, municipal or otherwise—who in any manner assist in lowering the white man's social or industrial standards of living by encouraging Asiatic competition.

Therefore it is the duty of all trade unionists and those who believe in maintaining Caucasian social and industrial standards of living to oppose these four men on Tuesday, November 11th.

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE,

WM. T. BONSOR, Bus. Sec'y.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces another splendid new bill for next week. The Six Musical Cuttys will be the headline attraction. Since infancy these brothers and sisters have been tutored in music, the result being that every one of them today is an artist vocally and instrumentally. Joe Welch will appear in "A Study from Life," which is a vivid and interesting bit of characterization, constructed principally on comedy lines. S. Miller Kent will present a unique comedy playlet entitled "The Real Q," the Raffles of Vaudeville. The Three Collegians will introduce a bit of college life called "The Rehearsal." Fred Warren and Effie Conley will appear in a classy vaudeville mixture of singing, dancing and piano playing. Ralph Smalley, for the last six years' cello soloist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will delight with his remarkable technique, mellow tones and soulful rendition of popular and classic numbers. Next week will be the last of the Chung Hwa Comedy Four and also of that splendid legitimate dramatic star, Kathryn Kidder, in her immensely successful delineation of Madame Sans Gene in "The Washerwoman Duchess."

Smoke "Royal"

The best tobacco produced
by Mother Earth & Union Made